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WORK AT CAPITOL Senate and House Perfect Organizations.

THE OPENING EVENTS

Bouquets of Rhetoric Are Passed About Bill to Lessen Expen- ses Committee Appointed to Wait on the Gov- ernor.

Both Houses of the General Assembly perfected their organization yesterday, the caucus nominees being all elected, and the law makers today will get to work, hearing first the message from the Governor. The scene in the House was a busy one. The members were present in full force and the lobbies back of the seats were crowded. In the galleries were thirty or forty visitors, there being a dozen ladies among these. There were no bouquets for the representatives, but the House looked gayer than usual, its fresh trimming of paint and its new red carpet in the aisles, and the brass bonded linoleum floor covering giving it a "spruced up" look.

It took nearly a hundred and eighty minutes for the House of Representatives to organize itself and in running order. Beginning at noon the clock was on the stroke of three when there was adjournment.

The caucus nominees were all elected and barrid the vote of the Republicans—the minority—for Mr. J. A. Crisp, of Caldwell, for Speaker, there was no opposition to the other nominees. Mr. Butler (R.) of Sampson, stating that because of custom a Speaker was nominated by the minority that the nomination of Mr. Guion, of Craven, as Speaker, gave him pleasure, and that as in past legislatures the minority had been courteously treated as to appointments no nomination would be made for other officers of the House.

The House was called to order by Mr. F. D. Hackett, of Wilkes, as Principal Clerk of the last session, and by unanimous consent he called to the chair Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, who presided until Mr. Guion of Craven, was elected and sworn in as the speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. F. Bumpas, pastor of Edenton Street Methodist church, the blessings of God being asked upon the assemblage, and that its deliberations might be round to the advantage of the people of the State and to the glory of God.

Representatives Sworn In.

Then came the swearing in of the Representatives, this being done by Chief Justice Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The members were called in batches of a dozen or more and a number of new Bibles were used for the members to "kiss the Book."

Some seven or eight of the Representatives had neglected, for various reasons, to bring their certificates of election, and these being certified by other members were allowed to take the oath. Mr. Branch, of Beaufort said that he was without a certificate, but that this was because he had given more thought to obtaining a Democratic victory than to getting his certificate. Another ex-member of Congress without certificate, was Mr. Fowler, (R.) of Sampson, and he was also sworn in.

The Speakers Elected.

It was at half past one o'clock that the election of Speaker was declared in order. Then there was a delay, which grew longer and longer. Mr. Warren, of Jones, who was to name the caucus nominee was not in the House. Mr. Woodard, of Wilson, hurried across the House to find Mr. Warren, but failed.

Then arose Mr. Mitchell, of Bertie, who said briefly that he took pleasure in nominating Mr. O. H. Guion, of Craven, for the position of Speaker of the House.

Mr. Cunningham, of Person, seconded the nomination, and paid an eloquent and splendid tribute to Mr. Guion, as a man and as a lawyer, one who would discharge the trust reposed in him with fidelity.

Mr. Butler, (Rep.) of Sampson, then stated that following custom the minority made nomination for Speaker, and presented the name of Mr. J. A. Crisp, of Caldwell, at the same time saying the nomination of Mr. Guion gave him pleasure. He stated that the Republicans would nominate no other House officers. This nomination was seconded by Mr. Rector (Rep.) Henderson.

Mr. Woodard of Wilson, on behalf of the east, declared that eastern North Carolina was delighted with the choice of Mr. Guion, that he was one of the first products of that section, that he was young and vigorous, not on the retired list, because of age, and that he would discharge his duties with fidelity and impartiality, presiding with dignity and with honor to himself and the State.

Mr. Winborne, of Hertford, paid a tribute to Mr. Guion, saying that while he had hoped to have been Speaker himself

yet that no mistake had been made, that Mr. Guion would reflect credit on the body and that at the end of the session he would leave full of honor and glory so well he would discharge his duties that he would be fair to all and that no man would have a right to complain of any acts of his.

Warren, of Jones, appeared at this time, and he paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Guion, telling that he deserved the position not alone because of the section from which he came, but also because of his eminent fitness for the position.

Roberson, of Guilford, as a member of the House of 1903, declared that the election of Mr. Guion would be a tribute to worthy man and that though the session of 1903 had been his first yet that in it he had taken a leading part and that when he spoke he was heard with interest, having proven a wise legislator.

The ballot was then taken and Mr. Guion received 96 votes, Mr. Crisp 21. neither of the candidates voting. Winborne of Hertford, and Cunningham, of Person were appointed to present Mr. Guion and, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Clark. As Speaker Guion ascended to the Speaker's seat and was greeted by Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, presiding, there was applause.

Will Strive to do His Duty.

Mr. Guion was visibly affected as he addressed the House. He said that after the caucus election he had striven feebly and feebly to express his appreciation, but that he was unable to do so as he wished, and that now he felt as then, that an attempt to express his gratitude would be next to impossible to express this, that though he would try to live up to the kind things said of him a difficult task had been set, yet he would do all in his power that every energy would be used to aid in the legislation for the State.

He expressed pleasure that the caucus nomination had come to him by a unanimous vote, and said many kind things about Messrs. Graham, Winborne and Wood who had sought the same position, but had withdrawn. The honor for this reason, he said, was a greater one, but that he took up the duties with fear and trembling not with regard to his doing his duty, but that he might not reach up to the high standard which had been erected, or that he would not be able to reach the position which might have been held by his opponents.

NO MORE STOMACH TROUBLE.

All stomach trouble is removed by the use of Kodol dyspepsia cure. It gives the stomach perfect rest by digesting what you eat without the stomach's aid. The food builds up the body, the rest restores the stomach to health. You don't have to diet yourself when taking Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. J. D. Erskine, of Allensville, Mich., says, "I suffered heartburn and stomach trouble for some time. My sister-in-law has had the same trouble and was not able to eat for six weeks. She lived entirely on warm water. After taking two bottles of Kodol dyspepsia Cure she was entirely cured. She now eats heartily and is in good health. I am glad to say Kodol gave me instant relief." Sold by W. H. Justus.

Temperance Convention at Raleigh

Editor Bailey, of Raleigh N. C. is sending out the following letter and call. The friends of temperance in Hendersonville ought to send a representative to this Convention:

Raleigh N. C. Dec. 20, 1904.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—As a friend of temperance and a factor in our progress, you are invited to attend the great temperance Convention at Raleigh, January 19, 1905, call for which I enclose herein. See to it that some one represents your section—county, town or township.

This meeting will either carry our cause forward or set it back; will either confirm the prestige gained by our victories these two years, or create the impression that we are careless and over confident; will either follow our victories with a sweeping triumph or with reaction and loss. My desire is that we shall have a meeting so great and enthusiastic that our cause will sweep everything before it.

Make a sacrifice to be present. If ever the cause needed you it will need you at Raleigh, January 19th.

Will you not "talk up" this Convention? Urge your friends to come and come yourself. See that your local paper speaks of it. Write to the editor and ask him to advertise the occasion.

It is true that a mighty effort now will accomplish great things and bring us by a great leap nearer the point of total victory. Come and lend your weight to this mighty effort.

Yours in the cause,
J. W. BAILEY,
Chairman.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

All coughs, cold and pulmonary complaints that are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. Clears the phlegm, draws out inflammation and heals and soothes the affected parts, strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia. Harmless and pleasant to take. Sold by W. H. Justus.

HEADQUARTERS, General Assembly of 1905 Promises good Work.

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

The Majority Sentiment is averse to the lavish use of Money, to be expended public- ly or privately.

Bureau of Labor and Printing, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9, 1905. The solons are here and the citizens of the Capital City are happy as the Governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, "It's a long time between drinks"—two long years—but the bi-annual gathering of the people's representatives is here. A large majority of the legislators are comfortably domiciled at boarding houses and with private families, on account, it is said, of the advance in rates at the hotels. Raleigh is noted for her numerous boarding houses and their excellency of character. "It costs something" to live here, but the accommodations justify the expense. Representatives from the west, with few exceptions, are quartered at private houses, seemingly contented and happy. A fine collection of gentlemen and all appear to be "looking after the interests of their constituents."

The general assembly of 1905 began its session on Wednesday, Jan. 4 at 12 o'clock, with the usual ceremonies. The senate branch was called to order by the retiring Lieutenant Governor, Hon. W. D. Turner, who will preside until Judge Winston, his successor, qualifies. The following officers were chosen: A. J. Maxwell, Kinston, who has held the position twice before, principal clerk; W. L. Cahoon, of Elizabeth City, reading clerk; J. W. Simpson, of Rutherfordton, engrossing clerk; L. E. Pegram, of Raleigh, ser. at arms; Robert M. Staley, of Wilkes, assistant sergeant at arms. Maxwell and Cannon are from the east, Pegram from the center, Simpson and Staley being mountaineers. All were elected unanimously except Mr. Simpson, for whom the handful of republicans declined to vote, because, as registrar in Rutherfordton, he refused to register a negro. He is now under indictment in the Federal court for his failure to recognize the coon as a qualified voter. Pearson, of Burke, is the only republican in the senate who voted at all for engrossing clerk. The other six played "mums."

The house was called to order by Mr. Frank D. Hackett, the principal clerk, who was re-elected to that position. Maj. W. A. Graham, of Lincoln, was called to the chair temporarily and upon his instructions the members present came forward to the speaker's desk; as their respective counties were named and Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office. Hon. O. H. Guion, of Craven, was elected speaker, receiving 96 votes to 21 for Mr. J. A. Crisp, of Caldwell. Mr. F. B. Arrendell, of Raleigh, was re-elected to the position of reading clerk and John E. Kerr, of Caswell, one-legged Confederate soldier, door keeper. Hon. M. D. Kinsland, of Haywood was chosen engrossing clerk and Mr. David James, of Pitt, assistant door keeper. The west has received her full share of the patronage, which evinces the party's appreciation of the splendid result in the tenth district last November. A prominent democrat from the east said to the writer some days ago: "You folks are entitled to a large portion of the side-walks down here this time. Yours made the best showing of any district in the United States, with the possible exception of the fourth in Maryland."

Mr. E. B. Norrell, of Cherokee, is again in charge of the enrolling department, this being the fourth time he has filled this position. Mr. Norrell is a courteous and competent official and his continuance in office is a distinct compliment to him and an advantage to the law-making body as well. In the assignment of minor positions our section comes in for a lion's share. Among those having places are: Oils Self and Roy Leatherwood, of Jackson, W. B. Jenkins, of Macon, A. D. Raby, of Graham and J. J. Mackey, of Buncombe. The successful termination of affairs in this connection is largely due to the efforts of Hon. W. T. Crawford, Corporation Commissioner, S. L. Rogers and others, whose wide acquaintances in the state and thorough knowledge of manipulating things to the best advantage

told mightily in the organization of the two houses. Mr. Crawford came here to attend the meeting of the presidential electors, who assemble to select a messenger to carry the Parker vote to Washington, and volunteered his services in the assistance of the western contingent in the effort to secure positions during the session. Mr. Rogers spends about three-fourths of his time here and entered heartily into the contest. There was no division and concerted action, alone, made possible the favorable results attained. It is hard to "down" working democrats anyway.

No legislation of importance has been enacted at this writing. A resolution providing for printing the Governor's message is the only act ordered enrolled and ratified. Senator Ward, of Craven, has introduced bills providing for the increase of the governor's salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme court to \$45,000; associate Justices \$4,000 superior court judges from \$2,500 to \$3,500, but these bills have not yet been reported from the committee on salaries and fees, to which they were referred. While many members of both houses realize the justice of the measures the majority sentiment is averse to such action at this time. Later on, when the financial condition of the state will better justify the salaries of the officers named and should be increased, but the opportune time has not arrived, seems to be the prevailing opinion at present. Governor-elect Glenn wires a request to make the law effective at the conclusion of his term in the event of the passage of the bill as introduced and it is believed his position will materially aid the opponents of the proposition in defeating the measure. The majority sentiment here is to spend as little money as possible to meet the exigencies required in the conduct of the affairs of the state.

Senator Toms has introduced a new road law for Henderson county which passes its final reading in the senate today. I have not read the bill, but he tells me it is what the people want and meets the approval of Representative Rector, who will have charge of the measure in the house. Several features of the present law have been incorporated into the new one and additions made to meet objections, as I am informed. Mr. Toms promises me a synopsis of his bill, which will be forwarded to The Hustler for publication. I shall keep hands off in its enactment and allow our representatives to assume entire responsibility and trust it may prove acceptable to all the people regardless of party alignment, (unless objections should be made after its provisions are known). Mr. Rector has introduced a bill to repeal the present law, but this is considered inadvisable, inasmuch as the new law will repeal the old. In view of this fact it is hardly probable that his bill will get through the house. It is now sleeping peacefully with the house committee on public roads and highways.

Senator Toms is informed that petitions are being circulated in Henderson county asking for the repeal of the law creating the office of tax collector and that some democrats are signing the request. He is pledged to stand by the law, however, and will vote in accordance therewith. But in order that he may not be placed in the position to be charged with over-riding the wishes of a majority of our democratic friends I think counter petitions should be circulated at once and forwarded for presentation when the matter comes up for consideration. He promised faithfully, publicly before the primary last summer and in a private letter to the writer that he would stand by the law and I have have an abiding faith in his integrity. He is in duty bound not only to vote against the repeal of the law but to use his best efforts in opposing it before the committee. To do otherwise would be the worst form of duplicity and unworthy of any man holding the honorable position in which his people have placed him. His friends are doing him an injustice to ask such a thing. There is no half-way ground in this matter and I regret that a single democrat should sign a petition asking for the repeal of a law which its representatives are pledged to sustain. It is opening a proposition which means wreck and disaster to the party in Henderson county. For my part I shall keep my pledge to the party, and as its chairman, fight the proposition to a finish. And with Mr. Toms acting in good faith, the law, as it now stands, will remain undisturbed.

The usual "legislative" weather prevails here. We have had a sample of every kind of climate almost experienced between the north pole and the hot regions of the torrid zone, cold, temperate, hot, snow, sleet and rain, often all the same day. A severe snow storm visited the city on Saturday, but yesterday the weather was entirely agreeable. Little sickness is reported among the "visiting statesmen." Representative Morpew, of McDowell, being the only one reported seriously ill and he is convalescent at the present writing. He has been closely attended by Mr. Charley House of Marion. I shall endeavor to report matters of interest to the western people as the work of the General Assembly progresses. M. L. S.

ST. LOUIS LETTER, Dens of Vice have appropriate names.

NEED NOT BE DECEIVED,

When Entering a place of doubtful Reputation, You do so knowing what the final result will be.

"All Sorts of Jags Inside," "We are Lower than the Lowest," "He Who Comes in Here Leaves All Hope Behind."

These and similar ones are signs that may be seen on the windows of saloons on Market Street, St. Louis. It is claimed that on this street from the Union depot to 8th, every brand of liquor known to the traffic is sold, and judging from the appearances of the crowds which hang around you couldn't doubt it.

One afternoon I strolled along this street for purposes of observation. All sorts and conditions of humanity may here be seen, from the millionaire's son whizzing by in an automobile to the common laboring man on down to the last stage of a human wreck. Amidst the clank, hum and whir of our present century of manufacturing and commerce, you are startled on almost every corner on Market Street by the voice of some half-human, bear-eyed, dissipated being who tries to excite the sympathy of some passerby to the extent of the price of another cup of poison. "Mr. for the sake of depraved humanity, give me a piece of money," "I beg your pardon, but I am ruined. Please give me five cents," "I know I look horrible, but I want to beg you for just a nickel."

These are only samples of what you may hear. But there is one thing I like about these places, and perhaps you are wondering what that can be. Some people advertise that they are doing a certain business and really they are doing another. Some men advertise that they are strictly honest when they are strictly rogues. But some of these saloon keepers advertise their business honestly. Just what they say they are doing is precisely what they are doing. They don't want you to be deceived by their window signs, and that is one thing I like about it. "We are Lower than the Lowest" There is no deception in that. If a young man goes in there he can't say afterwards that he came to his ruin by dishonest signs. He can't say that he was misguided into that road. The sign was correct and if his life is a wreck in consequence he can't put all the blame on the liquor dealer.

"He Who Comes in Here Leaves All Hope Behind." I think that is one of the most appropriate signs I ever saw on a liquor shop. You can, while you are on the street, decide whether you want to go in that place or not. They tell you before you come in so that you can get ready to deal with them. To be prepared you must first leave all hope behind your back. The hope of getting honest goods, of being treated as a man, of being dealt with honestly and honorably, of even getting what really belongs to you—all these you throw down on the street the moment you cross that threshold.

All saloon keepers are not thieves and crooks and men without a sense of honor, but there are thousands of them who haven't got an honest sign on their windows, and they ought to be made do this so that the youth who starts out on that sort of a career could never say that he was misguided into it.

I am not a crank on this liquor question. I don't believe that Carrie Nation's plan should be legalized. I don't believe that the evil of drink will ever be checked as long as its sale is in the hands of individuals. As long as they sell it they will offer every encouragement they can to increase the sale, for they are certainly not in the business for the pleasure there is in it. If a state wishes to get rid of the thing it will have to monopolize its sale and discourage its use. Put up a sign something like this: "This saloon is placed here by the State for the accommodation of inebriates. Young people are cautioned to stay out."

I am glad that North Carolina has removed from the public highways of the State the "sulls" and the grog-shops which once could be seen at every road crossing where it would pay. I am glad they put them in incorporated towns where they can't retail it out to the youth who is struggling to be a man and who wants to avoid every temptation that he can. And besides if the manufacture and sale of liquor is confined to the cities, women and children at least will have the benefit of organized police protection.

As for myself I have no more use for liquor as a beverage than I do for red pepper tea as a beverage, but I do know that it is the direct or indirect cause of many business failures, of many destitute homes,

or many squandered lives, of many sighs, sobs, tears and crimes innumerable, and for that reason I am opposed to it.

But in this money-craving age the man who deals in the stuff and who is honest enough to put out an honest sign is a man among a thousand, and though he is engaged in a dishonorable business, he ought to have credit for being honorable enough to say so.

W. B. HUGGINS.

World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

APPROVES THE WATTS LAW

A Randleman Citizen Says the Law Has Done Great Amount of Good

To the Editor Raleigh Post: I notice that during the present general assembly several bills will be introduced for and against temperance.

The Democratic party as the party in power is making a record, one to which the coming generations will point either with approval and pride or with disapproval and condemnation.

Our Democratic law-makers are assembled in Raleigh with a majority which adds both to their responsibility and their ability to accomplish good for our people.

That the record of our retiring governor will be a bright spot on the pages of state history is already assured. He promised us on the stump before election that he would work for better schools and more education for the masses. This promise and others he has faithfully kept and we already feel the results of his splendid administration.

The Democratic party has given us the Watts law, which, while it may not be perfect, has certainly done great and lasting good. If our legislators can improve it let them do so, but also let them exercise great care and in accepting any so-called improvements be first sure that they are not obstacles in the way of accomplishing the good end desired by the law as it now stands.

I live in a cotton mill town which in some respects is not different from other communities and I know that this law has been of untold benefit to us. I could cite instances and name individuals proving this to be true; point to head of families who have been kept from drink and dissipation and young men and boys whose lives show great improvement by even this partial removal of whiskey. Seeing this I am willing as a citizen of the state, though not a politician, to go on record as approving the Watts law.

I should also like to see some legislation making impossible the present shipping into "dry" towns of jugs and cases of whiskey.

Let the Democratic party not be afraid to do its duty for it must know that neither party nor individual will be condemned for keeping from the people of North Carolina the instrument of greatest harm to our civilization.

The Aycock educational movement continued and the Watts law perpetuated and perhaps improved upon and enlarged are things of which the people will surely approve.

Respectfully,
S. BRYANT.

Randleman, N.C., Jan. 5, 1905.

LUSK SUES SETTLE

A Matter of Fees in the Moody Contest.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 7.—Special. Col. V. S. Lusk has instituted suit in the Buncombe county superior court against Hon. Thomas Settle for the recovery of \$250. Col. Lusk was associated with Mr. Settle in the contested election case of Moody against Guider, and the cause of action has grown out of this fact. Col. Lusk claims that \$250 is the balance due him as his fee in the election case. He says that Maj. Moody had agreed to pay him \$500 for his services, and did pay him \$250 before his death; that after Maj. Moody's death and when the contest had been ended and Mr. Settle had secured from Mrs. Moody \$2,000, as alleged in another complaint, Col. Lusk asked for the remaining \$250 and was told if he would sign a receipt for \$250 to be given Mrs. Moody, Mr. Settle would pay Col. Lusk \$250 from the amount received from the widow. It is this amount that Col. Lusk is now suing for. Mrs. Moody recently began suit in the superior court of Haywood county against Mr. Settle for the recovery of the \$2,000 paid the attorneys, which she claims to have paid Mr. Settle after her husband's death and through a misunderstanding.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure no pay. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Justus Pharmacy.